

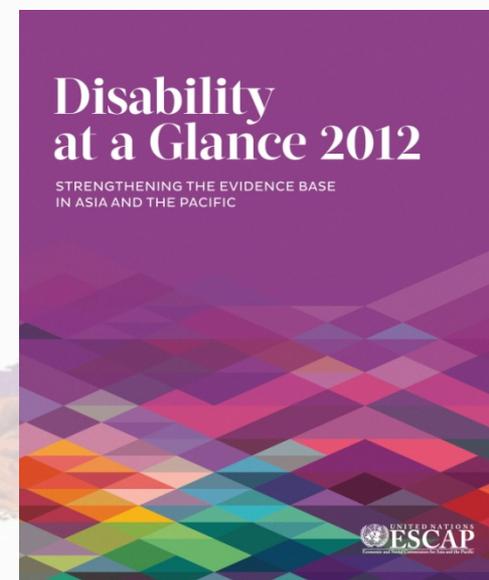
Overview of the Incheon Strategy and Disability at a Glance 2012

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Outline

- 1. High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 2003-2012 (Republic of Korea, 29 Oct. – 2 Nov. 2012)**
- 2. A brief overview of the Incheon Strategy**
- 3. Key findings of Disability at a Glance 2012**



High-level Intergovernmental Meeting

- ✓ Dates: 29 October – 2 November 2012
 - Senior Officials segment (29-31 October)
 - Ministerial segment (1-2 November)
- ✓ Organized by:
 - ESCAP
- ✓ Hosted by:
 - Republic of Korea
- ✓ Venue:
 - Songdo Convensia Centre, Incheon, ROK
- ✓ Held every ten years, the largest regional gathering on disability in Asia-Pacific



High-level Intergovernmental Meeting

Expected participation:

Over 300 registered participants (as of 4 October 2012)

- 34 Governments (majority headed by Ministers)
- 50 civil society organizations
- 7 UN & other international organizations

High-level Intergovernmental Meeting

Objectives & expected outcomes:

- Reviewing progress & gaps during the past 10 years
- Launching the new Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022
- Considering forward looking strategies to guide the implementation of the new Decade
- Adoption of the Incheon Strategy
- Regional input to the General Assembly High-level Meeting on Disability and Development, September 2013

Incheon Strategy

- Aims to accelerate actions to promote disability-inclusive development and CRPD implementation in Asia-Pacific
- Derived from the experiences in the implementation of two consecutive Asian and Pacific Decades of Disabled Persons (1993-2002, 2003-2012)
- Based on the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Composed of 10 interrelated goals, 26 targets and 49 indicators, similar to the MDG structure

Incheon Strategy

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- Goal 1: Reduce poverty and enhance work and employment prospects
 - Goal 2: Promote participation in political processes and decision-making
 - Goal 3: Enhance access to the physical environment, public transportation, knowledge, information and communication
 - Goal 4: Strengthen social protection
 - Goal 5: Expand early intervention and education of children with disabilities
 - Goal 6: Ensure gender equality and women's empowerment
 - Goal 7: Ensure disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction
 - **Goal 8: Improve the reliability and comparability of disability data**
 - Goal 9: Accelerate the ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and harmonization of national legislation with the Convention
 - Goal 10: Advance subregional, regional and interregional cooperation

Incheon Strategy

Goal 1: Reduce poverty and enhance work and employment prospects

Targets

- Target 1.A: Halve the proportion of persons with disabilities living in poverty
- Target 1.B: Increase by 50 per cent the employment of persons with disabilities
- Target 1.C: Increase the participation of persons with disabilities in vocational training and other government employment-support programmes

Core indicators

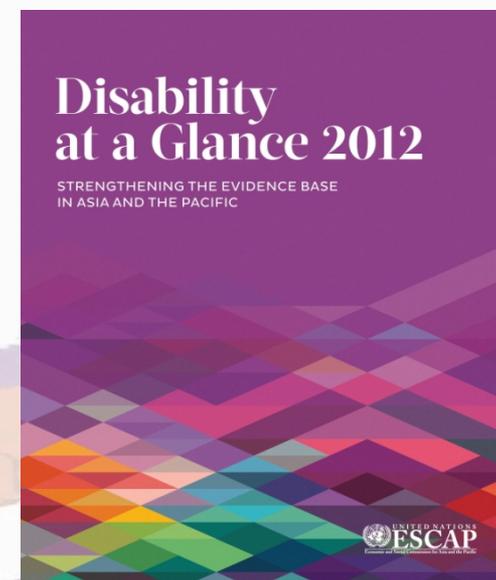
- 1.1 Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the US\$ 1.25 (PPP) per day international poverty line
- 1.2 Employment rate of persons with disabilities
- 1.3 Proportion of persons with disabilities who participate in government-funded vocational training and other employment-support programmes

Supplementary indicators

- 1.4 Proportion of persons with disabilities living below the national poverty line

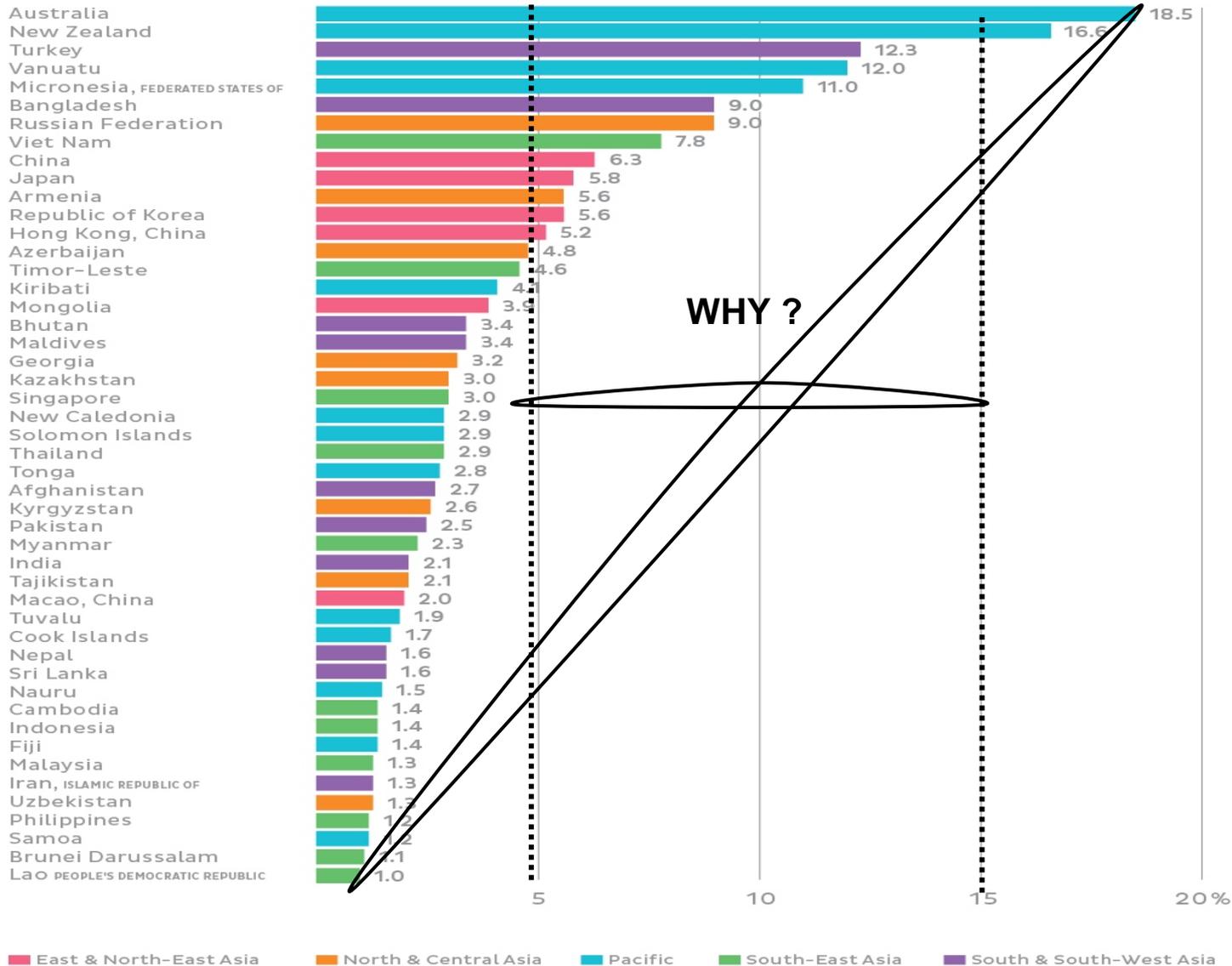
Disability at a Glance 2012

- 650 million persons (15%) with disabilities live in Asia-Pacific
- Government submitted data:
 - 200 million (4.6%)
 - Large variation across countries



Disability at a Glance 2012

Large variations in country-specific disability prevalence



Disability at a Glance 2012

Key Findings : Reasons for these cross-country differences

- Differences in the conceptualization and definition of disability (e.g. medical vs. social model based approach)
- Differences in purposes of data collection
- Differences in methods of data collection

Interplay of these key parameters affected the quality of data

Disability at a Glance 2012

Key Findings : Various estimates may not point to actual differences in the number of persons with disabilities, but rather to different dimensions of disability

For instance, 1.0 per cent in Lao PDR and 18.5 per cent in Australia do not necessarily mean actual differences in the size of population of persons with disabilities.

| | Australia | Lao PDR |
|--|---|--|
| Purpose of collecting disability data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To measure the prevalence of disability. •To provide a demographic and socioeconomic profile of persons with disabilities. •To identify support needs for persons with disabilities and older persons. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To provide information on the population and their living conditions. •To identify development plans, including education, employment, housing and construction, water and electricity supply. |
| Underlying approach for disability | Focusing on interaction between individuals and external environment | Impairment |
| Number of disability questions | 75 | 3 |
| Types of questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •A set of screening questions using ICF domains from the body functions, body structure, activities and participation components used. •Personal interviews with people identified or proxy interviews followed to ask about assistance needs and received in carrying out core activities, internet use, participation in community, schooling and employment restrictions. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is there any disabled person in this household? (Yes/No) 2. What type of disability does he/she have? (Visual, deaf/dumb, arm/leg, multiple, other) 3. What is the cause of disability? (since birth, war accident, drug addiction, diseases, others) |
| Degree of severity of impairment identified | Mild-moderate-severe-profound | Does not address severity directly, either “Yes” or “No”. |
| Data collection instrument | Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers | Population and Housing Census |
| Recorded disability prevalence | <p>18.5 per cent (total)</p> <p><i>of which</i></p> <p>Mild: 5.6 % : Moderate: 3.0 %</p> <p>Severe: 2.9 % : Profound: 2.9 %</p> <p>Other restrictions: 4.1 %</p> | 1.0 per cent |

Disability at a Glance 2012

Emerging factors affecting disability prevalence:

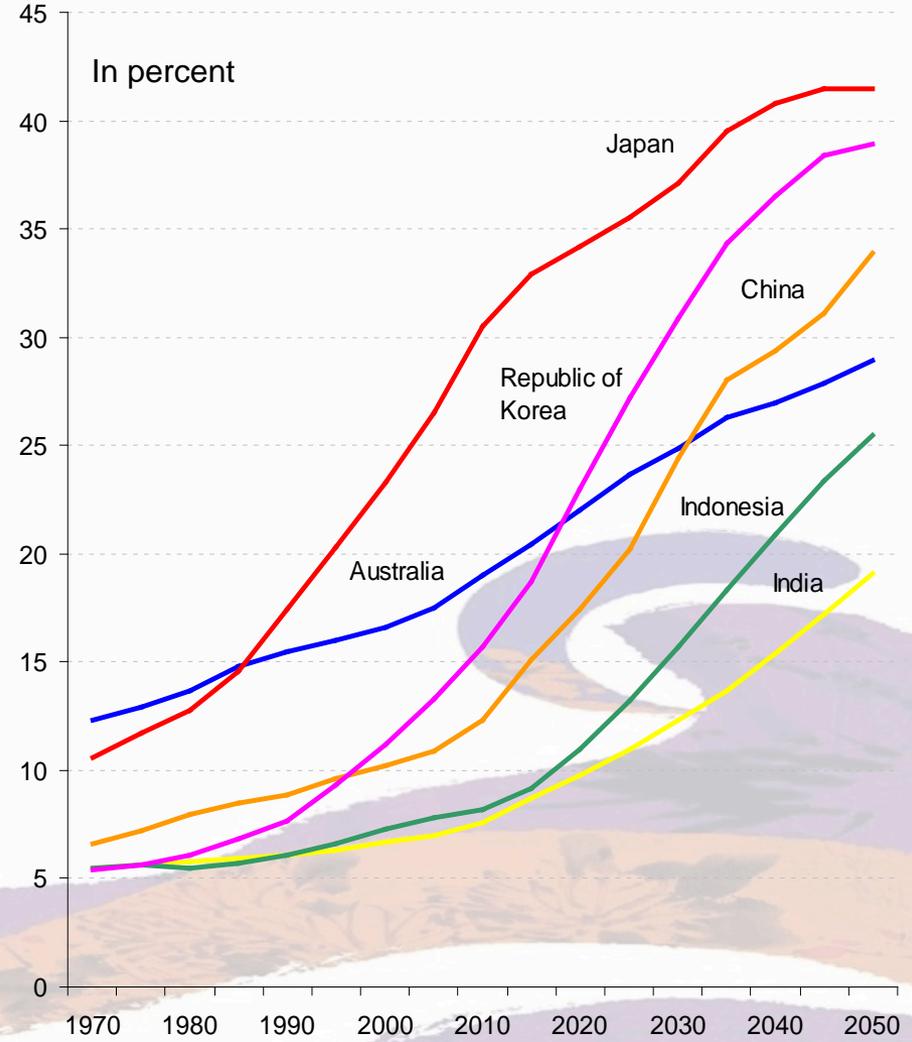
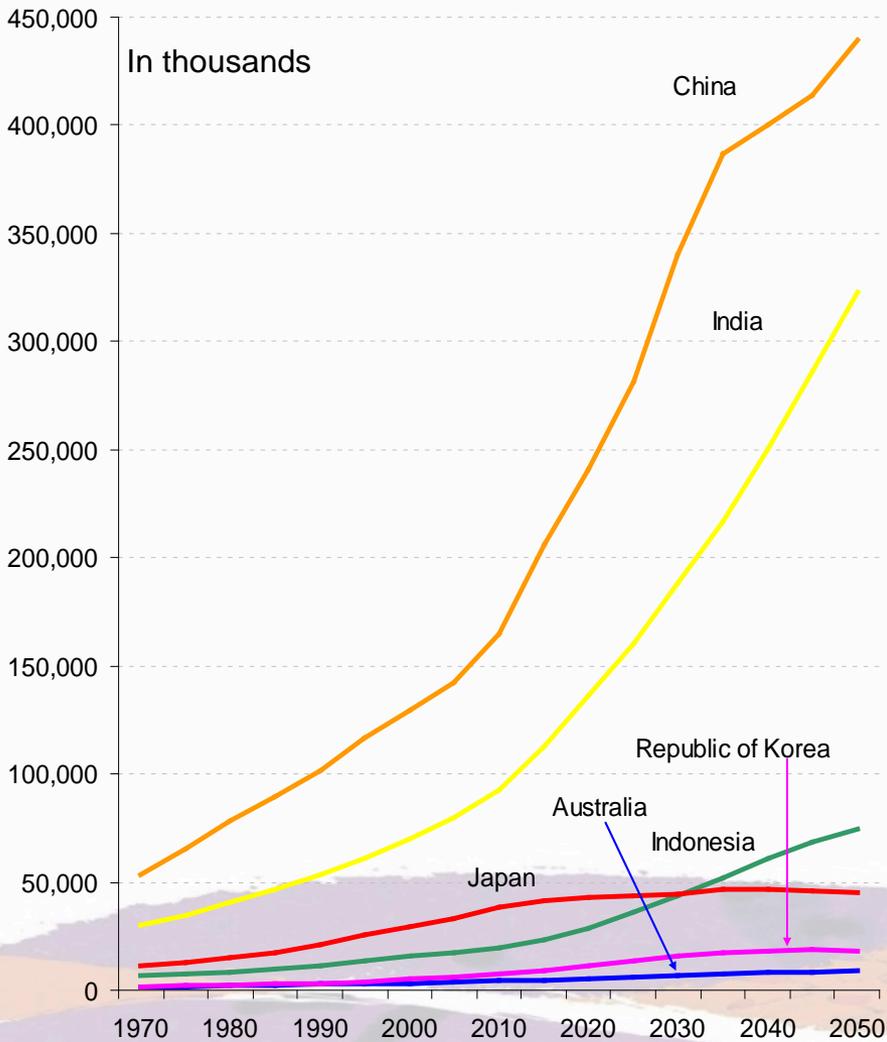
- **Population ageing**
- **Non-communicable diseases**
- **Road traffic injuries**
- **Natural disasters**

Disability at a Glance 2012

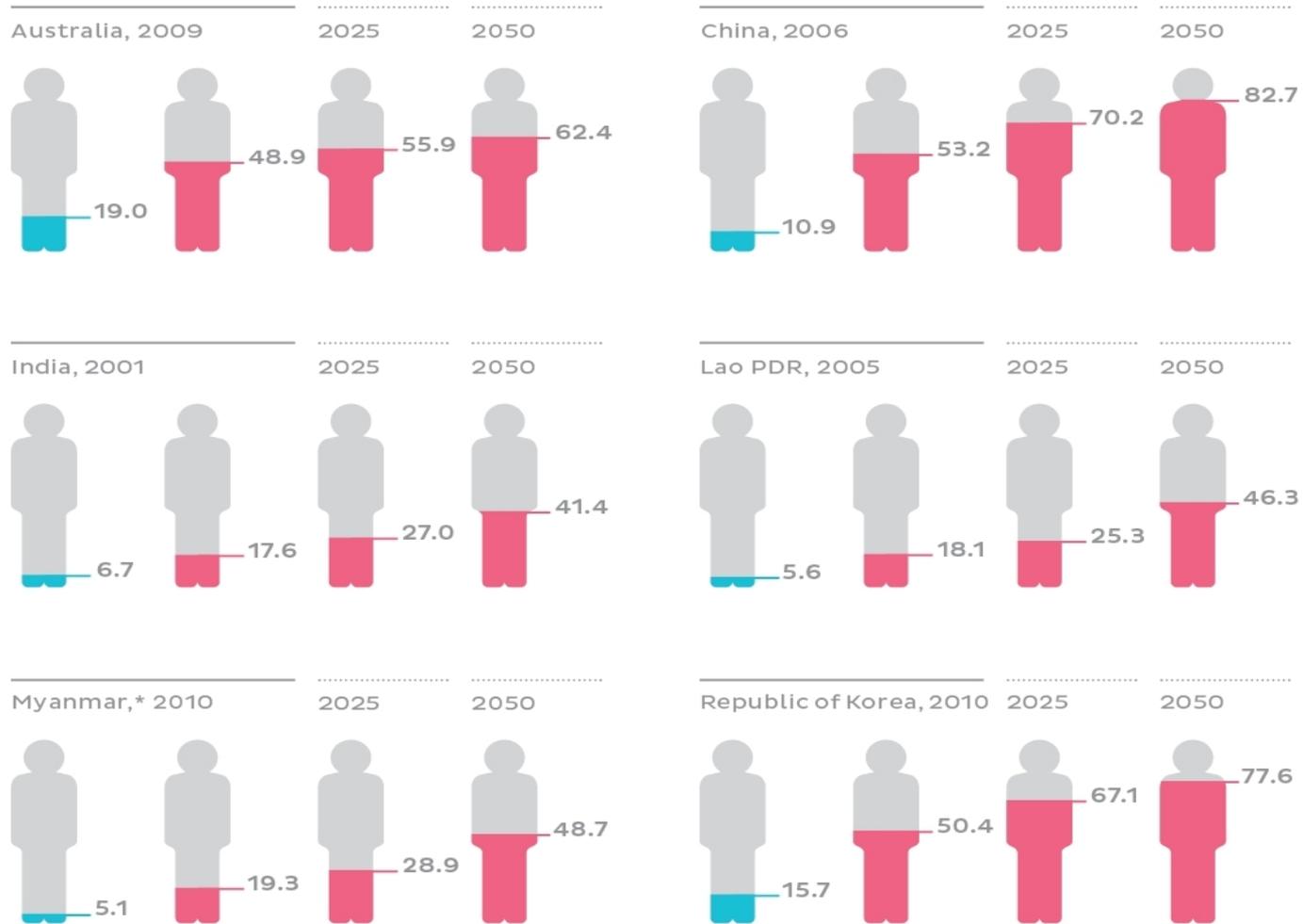
Population ageing trends in Asia-Pacific by 2050:

- The population of older persons will triple from close to 500 million today to 1.3 billion
- Older people will make up 25% of the population
- 25% of older persons will be above 80 years of age

Most countries in the Asia-Pacific region are ageing rapidly



As a result, the majority of persons with disabilities will be above 60+



● GENERAL POPULATION 60 AND OVER
● PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES POPULATION 60 AND OVER
 * MYANMAR CALCULATION USES A CUT-OFF POINT OF 65 YEARS OF AGE

Disability at a Glance 2012

Conclusion:

Governments to actively revisit and assess their disability data collection methods

The work of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics will contribute to improving the quality of disability data in Asia and the Pacific

Voices of persons with disabilities
“Get Counted to Count!”
“Effective policy formulation is
not possible without accurate
data of persons with
disabilities”

Thank you.